

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Bonnie Joy Bosler

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Michael A. Battle

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mitchel Neurock

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. James E. Rainey

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Maria R. Gervais

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Richard E. Angle
Brig. Gen. James E. Bonner
Brig. Gen. Michele H. Bredenkamp
Brig. Gen. Richard R. Coffman
Brig. Gen. Charles D. Costanza
Brig. Gen. Robert L. Edmonson, II
Brig. Gen. Brian S. Efler
Brig. Gen. James J. Gallivan
Brig. Gen. Anthony R. Hale
Brig. Gen. William J. Hartman
Brig. Gen. Donn H. Hill
Brig. Gen. David M. Hodne
Brig. Gen. Heidi J. Hoyle
Brig. Gen. Scott A. Jackson
Brig. Gen. Mark H. Landes
Brig. Gen. Christopher C. LaNeve
Brig. Gen. David A. Lesperance
Brig. Gen. Charles R. Miller
Brig. Gen. Michael T. Morrissey
Brig. Gen. Allan M. Pepin
Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Potts
Brig. Gen. Walter T. Rugen
Brig. Gen. Douglas F. Stitt
Brig. Gen. Darren L. Werner

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN45 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning TRAVIS D. BELLICCHI, and ending PAUL S. SMITH, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN46 AIR FORCE nominations (5) beginning JOEL R. BISCHOFF, and ending WAYNE T. SLETTEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN47 AIR FORCE nominations (5) beginning JOHN D. CALDWELL, and ending MARION R. WENDALL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN48 AIR FORCE nominations (15) beginning ANDREW C. GORDON, and ending RICHARD G. WITTMAYER, III, which nomi-

nations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN49 AIR FORCE nomination of Alexander O. Kirkpatrick, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN50 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning JAMILA G. EVANS, and ending DEVAN M. THOMPSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

IN THE ARMY

PN51 ARMY nomination of Terra L. Dawes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN52 ARMY nominations (89) beginning RACHELE A. ADKINS, and ending AARON G. YEE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN53 ARMY nomination of Clifton C. Kyle, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN54 ARMY nomination of Dewayne L. Deener, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN58 MARINE CORPS nomination of Christopher L. Hardin, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN60 MARINE CORPS nominations (2) beginning MICHAEL S. DEWEY, and ending PAUL M. HERRLE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN64 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jameel A. Ali, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN65 MARINE CORPS nominations (4) beginning TIMOTHY M. LANDWERLEN, and ending LONG N. VO, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN67 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jason M. Davis, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN68 MARINE CORPS nominations (6) beginning STEVEN L. FERWERDA, and ending WEIGUO R. XU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN69 MARINE CORPS nominations (3) beginning BENJAMIN D. KASTNING, and ending PAUL F. THOMAS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN70 MARINE CORPS nominations (5) beginning DAVID W. DIXON, JR., and ending THOMAS R. RICE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN71 MARINE CORPS nomination of Aaron Mora, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN72 MARINE CORPS nominations (3) beginning MARIO J. ARELLANO, and ending THOMAS B. WHITE, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN73 MARINE CORPS nominations (3) beginning KELLY E. DAYTON, and ending RICHARD L. RAINES, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN74 MARINE CORPS nominations (5) beginning ISMAEL ALICEA, and ending ALFREDO TOPETE, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

PN75 MARINE CORPS nominations (34) beginning JAMES L. BIGGERS, JR., and ending CARL M. ZIEGLER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

IN THE NAVY

PN55 NAVY nomination of Mondre X. Barnes, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN77 SPACE FORCE nomination of Joshua D. King, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 6, 2021.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOMMA ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this week America reached a heart-breaking milestone, one that would have seemed unthinkable a year ago. We have now lost more than 500,000 Americans to the COVID-19 pandemic. That is one in every five COVID-19 deaths in the world. We have lost mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, friends, neighbors, and coworkers. On Monday evening, President Biden, Vice President Harris, and their spouses remembered all of these lost souls in a moving ceremony at the White House. Behind them, 500 flickering candles lined the White House stairs, each candle representing a thousand lives cut short by the virus, a thousand grieving families. In addition, more than 28 million Americans have been infected by the coronavirus in this pandemic.

No State, no community in America, has been spared in this sadness. In my State of Illinois, COVID-19 has claimed more than 20,000 lives. My heart goes out to and every American trying to survive in this terribly difficult year. I have heard others say, and I agree: This pandemic will not break us, but it is showing us where we are broken. Like so many other diseases and health conditions, the pandemic has inflicted disproportionate harm on people and communities of color—Black Americans, Native Americans, and members of the Latinx community.

Black Americans get sick and die of COVID at 1.5 times the rate of White Americans. Despite their greater risks of infection and death, people of color are receiving COVID vaccinations at less than half the rate as White Americans. In Illinois, Black residents make up 15 percent and Latinx residents make up 18 percent of our State's population, yet each group accounts for

only 8 percent of the COVID vaccines allocated so far.

Sadly, these statistics come as no surprise. America has a long history of medical inequality. From premature births to premature deaths, people of color suffer disproportionately from America's troubled health care system. People of color in America suffer more chronic and acute health conditions. They are more likely to go without needed medical care, and they have shorter life expectancies. According to new estimates from the CDC, life expectancy in the United States fell by a full year as COVID-19 swept through the Nation last year—the steepest decline in life expectancy since World War II. Again, the pain was unequal. Latinx Americans' life expectancy declined by 2 years and Black Americans' by 3 years. The reasons for the disparities are many and varied, but they include unequal access to affordable healthcare, inadequate research, and too few healthcare professionals of color.

Martin Luther King called healthcare inequality “the most shocking and inhumane” form of injustice. Far too often, this inequality begins even before birth. It should shock our consciences that the United States, one of the wealthiest nations on Earth, has one of the world's poorest records for maternal and infant health. Think of this: The United States is one of only 13 nations in the world where the maternal mortality rate is worse now than it was 25 years ago. Every year in America, nearly 1,000 women die from pregnancy-related complications and 70,000 others suffer near-fatal complications as a result of pregnancy. Now consider this: Women of color in the United States are three times more likely than White women to die as a result of their pregnancy. In Illinois, they are six times as likely to die. What makes these maternal deaths even more tragic is that an estimated 60 percent of them are preventable. The same is true of many infant deaths. Every year in America, more than 23,000 infants die due to factors that, in many cases, could be prevented. Among the 35 wealthiest nations in the world, the United States ranks 32nd in infant mortality. Again, the risks are unequal. Black babies are twice as likely to die in their first year of life as White babies.

I have given a lot of thought and spoken with many experts about how we can bridge this racial divide. This week, I am reintroducing a bill with Senator DUCKWORTH that I believe can decrease America's rates of maternal and infant sickness and deaths, especially among those of color. It is called the MOMMA Act. My companion in the House is Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY of Chicago. She and I have introduced this bill for the last two Congresses. It is time to make it law.

First and foremost, the MOMMA Act would expand Medicaid coverage for new moms from 60 days to a full year

postpartum. Making sure new moms have health coverage for a full year postpregnancy will go a long way toward catching, preventing, and treating potentially life-threatening conditions and problems. This is critical because in some States—like Illinois—nearly 60 percent of pregnancy-associated deaths occur between 43 and 364 days postpartum. Many States' Medicaid Programs, including Illinois's are strapped for cash, and the pandemic has increased their shortfalls. In addition, our bill would provide States with guidance and options to expand their Medicaid coverage to include doulas, who are often invaluable assets and advocates for pregnant women. Next, our bill would save lives by improving health care education and training to reduce the unconscious biases and discrimination that woman of color too often encounter from healthcare professionals. Lastly, our bill would improve hospital coordination and reporting on maternal health outcomes. Accurate reporting will enable us to chart our progress and make adjustments where and when they are needed.

Among the women at greatest risk of pregnancy-related health complications are women who are incarcerated. Again, the risks for Black women are greater. To help these mothers and their babies, Senator BOOKER and I have introduced a separate bill. The Justice for Incarcerated Moms Act helps incarcerated pregnant women and new mothers with access to doulas and other health workers, as well as counseling, because a jail sentence should never be a death sentence for a mother or her newborn. As the poet Maya Angelou told us, we can't change the past. But when we know better, we must do better. We now know how we can do better to protect the lives of pregnant women and newborn babies. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting these two important measures to give mothers and babies the healthy start in life that they deserve.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President the Committee on Finance has adopted rules governing its procedures for the 117th Congress. Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying rules for the Senate Committee on Finance be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

I. RULES OF PROCEDURE

(ADOPTED FEBRUARY XX, 2021)

Rule 1. Regular Meeting Days.—The regular meeting day of the committee shall be the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, except that if there be no business before the committee the regular meeting shall be omitted.

Rule 2. Committee Meetings.—(a) Except as provided by paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of

the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to special meetings called by a majority of the committee) and subsection (b) of this rule, committee meetings, for the conduct of business, for the purpose of holding hearings, or for any other purpose, shall be called by the chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member. Members will be notified of committee meetings at least 48 hours in advance, unless the chairman determines that an emergency situation requires a meeting on shorter notice. The notification will include a written agenda together with materials prepared by the staff relating to that agenda. After the agenda for a committee meeting is published and distributed, no nongermane items may be brought up during that meeting unless at least two-thirds of the members present agree to consider those items.

(b) In the absence of the chairman, meetings of the committee may be called by the ranking majority member of the committee who is present, provided authority to call meetings has been delegated to such member by the chairman.

Rule 3. Presiding Officer.—(a) The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member who is present at the meeting shall preside.

(b) Notwithstanding the rule prescribed by subsection (a) any member of the committee may preside over the conduct of a hearing.

Rule 4. Quorums.—(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) one-third of the membership of the committee, including not less than one member of the majority party and one member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business.

(b) Notwithstanding the rule prescribed by subsection (a), one member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

Rule 5. Reporting of Measures or Recommendations.—No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee is actually present and a majority of those present concur.

Rule 6. Proxy Voting; Polling.—(a) Except as provided by paragraph 7(a)(3) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to limitation on use of proxy voting to report a measure or matter), members who are unable to be present may have their vote recorded by proxy.

(b) At the discretion of the committee, members who are unable to be present and whose vote has not been cast by proxy may be polled for the purpose of recording their vote on any rollcall taken by the committee.

Rule 7. Order of Motions.—When several motions are before the committee dealing with related or overlapping matters, the chairman may specify the order in which the motions shall be voted upon.

Rule 8. Bringing a Matter to a Vote.—If the chairman determines that a motion or amendment has been adequately debated, he may call for a vote on such motion or amendment, and the vote shall then be taken, unless the committee votes to continue debate on such motion or amendment, as the case may be. The vote on a motion to continue debate on any motion or amendment shall be taken without debate.

Rule 9. Public Announcement of Committee Votes.—Pursuant to paragraph 7(b) of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to public announcement of votes), the results of rollcall votes taken by the committee on any measure (or amendment thereto) or matter shall be announced publicly not later than the day on which such measure or matter is ordered reported from the committee.

Rule 10. Subpoenas.—Witnesses and memoranda, documents, and records may be subpoenaed by the chairman of the committee